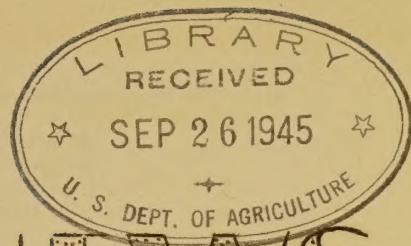


1.42  
W52 Ac  
cop. 3

AAA



# CONFERENCE NEWS

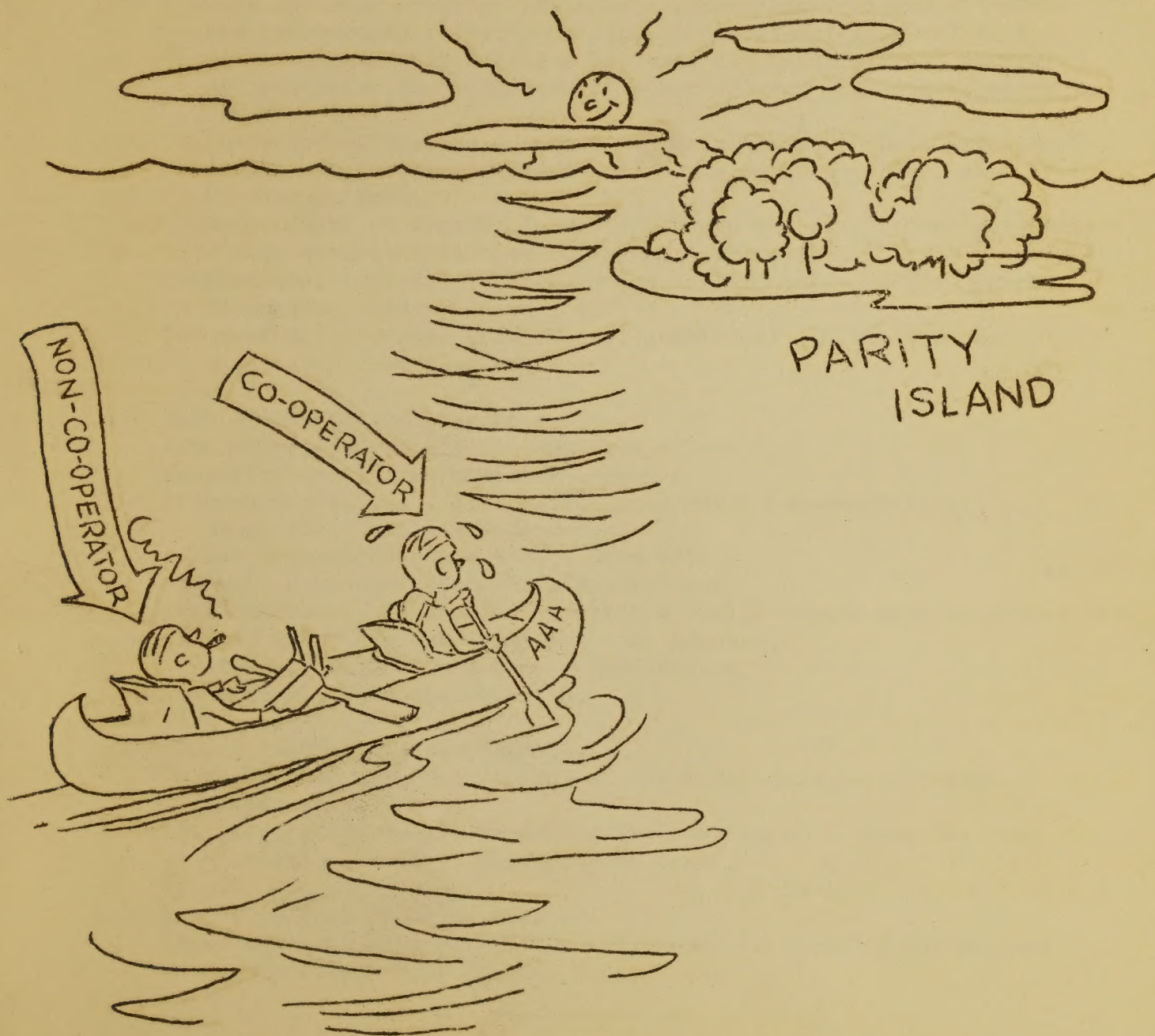
## WESTERN REGION

1941 Conference

Spokane, Wash.,

January 9, 1941

No. 4



TIME TO GET OUT OR START PADDLING!

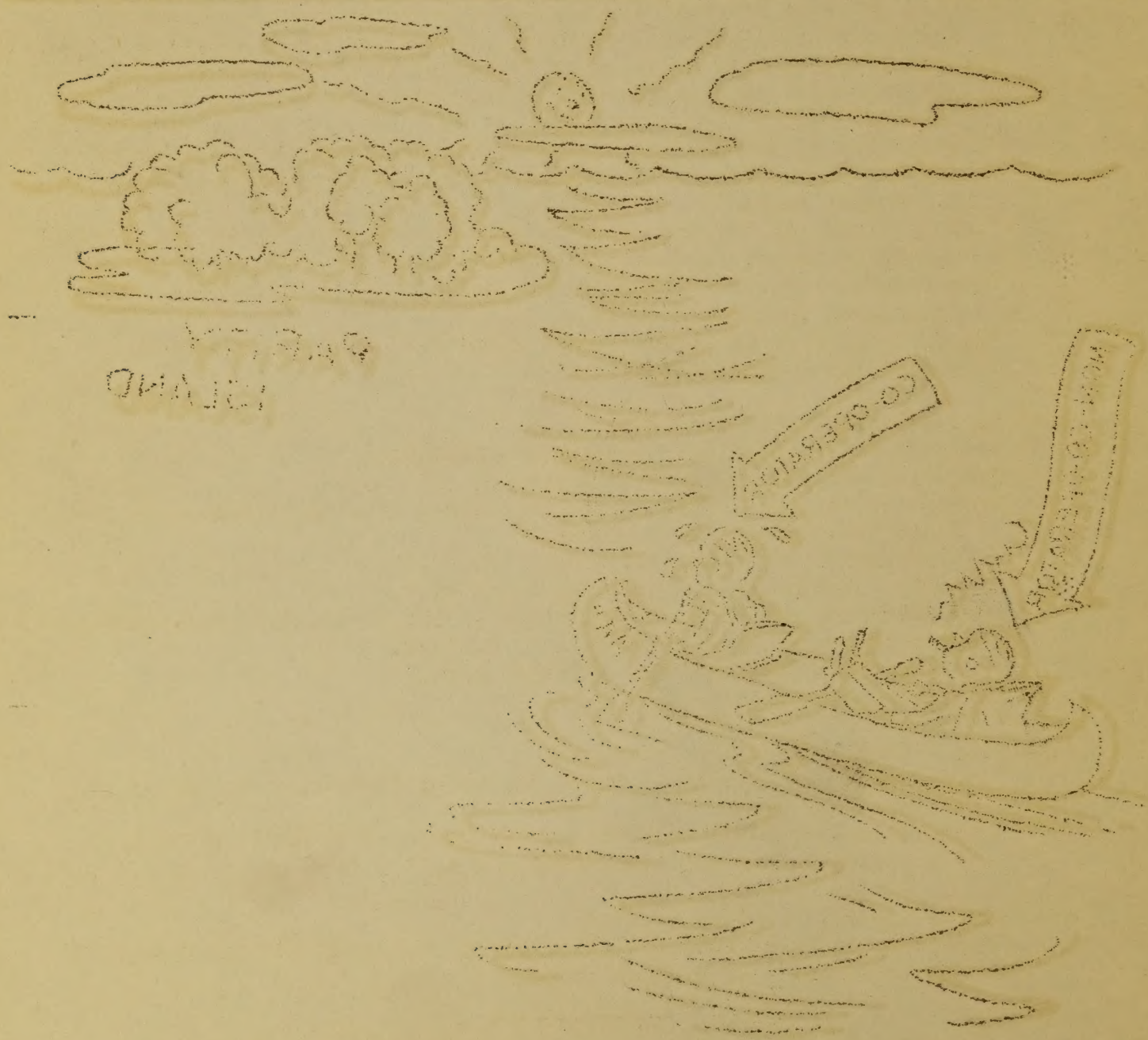




# CONFERENCE NEWS

WESTERN REGION

1961-1962  
1961-1962  
1961-1962



TIME TO GET OUT OF STAYED POSITION



T O D A Y ' S   C O N F E R E N C E   P R O G R A M

9:00 a.m. - General session - Marie Antoinette room.

Committee Reports and Discussion:

Marketing and Loans - Roy Wilson.

Program Operations - Dave Davidson.

Education - Alvin McCormack.

Economic and Insurance - Harry Lohse.

Administrative and Fiscal - Fred O'Cheskey.

Sugar Program for 1941 - L. B. Taylor.

10:30 a.m. - Departmental sessions.

"Cotton Mattress Program" (Extension representatives and others who are interested) - Fred O'Cheskey, discussion leader - Tent B.

"Fiscal Problems with Relation to Commodity Loan Program" (Fiscal and commodity loan assistants) - Roy Wilson, discussion leader - Tent C.

"Liquidation of Premium Advances and Maintenance of Debt Registers" (Audit and insurance assistants) - Harry Lohse, discussion leader - E. Banquet room.

"County Limits of Grazing Capacity" (Range and statistical assistants) - Jack Jamieson, discussion leader - Mandarin.

"Performance Procedure" (Performance assistants) - Milford Vaught, discussion leader - Room 430.

"Educational Program" (Educational committee) - Alvin McCormack, discussion leader - Tent A.

1:30 p.m. - Departmental sessions.

Administrative and Fiscal Committee - Tent B.

Marketing and Loans Committee - Tent C.

Program Operations - Will divide into three sub-committees:

Range Sub-Committee - Mandarin.

Performance Sub-Committee - Room 430.

Audit Sub-Committee - E. Banquet Annex.

Crop Insurance and Economic Committee - Will divide into sub-committees.

Crop Insurance Sub-Committee - E. Banquet.

Statistical Sub-Committee - Gothic Room.

Educational Committee - Tent A.

4:30 p.m. - Special Problems Sessions:

"Conservation Materials" - Wm. J. Enschede, discussion leader - Elizabethean B & C.

"Legislation--over-all Marketing Quota Proposal" - Dave Davidson, discussion leader - Elizabethean D & E.

8:00 p.m. - Special Problems Session:

"Functions and Responsibilities of Farmer Fieldmen" (Fieldmen and Committeemen) - E. Banquet room.

---

A Reminder: Get your railroad reservation in early!

1944-1945 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1945-1946 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1946-1947 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1947-1948 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1948-1949 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1949-1950 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.

1950-1951 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1951-1952 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1952-1953 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1953-1954 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1954-1955 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1955-1956 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.

1956-1957 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1957-1958 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1958-1959 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1959-1960 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1960-1961 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1961-1962 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.

1962-1963 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1963-1964 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1964-1965 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1965-1966 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1966-1967 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1967-1968 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1968-1969 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1969-1970 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.

1970-1971 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1971-1972 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1972-1973 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1973-1974 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1974-1975 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1975-1976 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.

1976-1977 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1977-1978 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1978-1979 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.  
1979-1980 - General Electric - Radio Engineering Dept.



W H E R E   W E   A R E   A N D   W H A T ' S   A H E A D

—with Dr, Louis H. Bean, Counselor, BAE

Here are the figures:

FIFTEEN BILLION DOLLARS— That's the possible increase in the national income which may come from national defense activity. From an income for 1940 of 75 billion dollars we may go to a 90 billion dollar income in 1941.

TWENTY PER CENT— That's the normal percentage of the national income which is spent for food. The percentage of income spent for food and the amount of food consumed remains fairly stable when we consider the 130 million people living in the United States. There are rather wide fluctuations in prices paid for food or the amount of food consumed.

THREE BILLION DOLLARS—That's the increase we can expect to be spent for food during 1941. That figure is based on the 20 per cent of the possible increase in the national income.

FIFTY PER CENT— That's the percentage the farmer may get of this increase in the amount spent for food. In the past he has been getting between 40 and 45 per cent.

ONE AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS— That's the possible increase in the farm income. Nearly all of that increase will come from improved conditions in the domestic market. So far this year the farmer has received 98 per cent of his income from the domestic market and 2 per cent from all export markets.

A GOOSE EGG— That zero represents the increase in per capita consumption which can be expected in the United States during the coming year as a result of increased employment and bigger pay checks. In the aggregate the consumption of food in the United States is fairly stable. That consumption averages 150 to 170 pounds of food a year. There is the possibility of increasing consumption of food with comparatively small groups of undernourished people.

FOUR AND A HALF AND TWO MILLION PEOPLE— The  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million people are the possible increase in industrial employment. That will not quite absorb the unemployed in the cities at the present time. The 2 million people are the number of people now on farms or depending on farms for a living more than are needed to produce all the food needed for domestic consumption and to supply the normal export market. Fifty per cent of the farms in the United States produce 85 per cent of the marketable products of agriculture, and 50 per cent the other 15 per cent.

EIGHT PER CENT— The lower one-third of agriculture gets 8 per cent of the farm income. That percentage has been fairly constant since 1899. The upper third gets 73 per cent of the income.

ELEVEN PER CENT— That's the slice of the national income pie which goes to the farmers of this country. They represent 25 per cent of the population and get 11 per cent of the income.

"While the picture is not too bright, it would have been much worse had there been no farm program."

T O O   L A T E   T O   C L A S S I F Y

LOST: One hat from Arizona with man underneath. Man has been recovered. Please return hat to Room 202 or 421. No questions asked.







HELPING THE POOR FARMER

How can the various agencies operating under the Department of Agriculture cooperate to help the farmer meet the many problems in this changing world? Some of the answers to that question were given in a short discussion in the morning session of the Western Region AAA Conference.

Farmers were Boots Norton, Kansas; Foster Smith, Montana; and J. D. McGuire, Washington.

To help these farmers were Max Legge of the Production Credit Corporation; Ira S. Wight of the Farm Security Administration; Paul McGrew of the Soil Conservation Service; William Teutsch of the Extension Service; and Gus Geissler of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

---

PROGRESS REPORTS

MARKETING AND LOAN COMMITTEE. - Loans and marketing agreements for potatoes, alfalfa seed, beans, and apples were topics for lively discussion at Tuesday's session. A majority favored acreage allotments and quotas, rather than marketing agreements, for potatoes. It was decided that beans should be included in the loan program using a plan similar to that which has worked successfully with barley and grain sorghums. No definite conclusions were reached in regard to alfalfa seed and apples.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS. - The committee agreed that necessary steps should be taken to impose additional requirements for compliance under the parity program, such as compliance with the total allotment. It was pointed out that some persons receiving parity payments do not comply with the ACP, and instead, greatly increase their acreage of soil-depleting crops for which no parity payments are made. It was also recommended that upon approval of the State committee the parity and ACP payments be made simultaneously; that the checking of winter wheat acreage may be made in the spring if the State Committee approves. The tolerance rule (disposition of excess acreage when not in excess of the larger of 5 acres or 3 percent of the allotment) brought many pertinent observations and much argument. It was recommended that no tolerance be permitted for any crop, except possibly wheat.

WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA. - Wheat quotas are going to be necessary for 1941. This was the unanimous opinion of a joint committee studying the wheat situation. Points raised in the discussion included: (1) if it weren't for the wheat loan and other program measures the price of wheat would be as low as 25 cents a bushel, (2) the loss of foreign markets, combined with above-average yields, is causing a surplus to grow in the U. S. — a surplus which, on basis of present outlook, will make quotas mandatory, (3) if quotas are voted down there will be no loans.

EXCITING TIME IN UPLIFT CENTER

By Our Uplift Center Correspondent

UPLIFT CENTER, Jan. 3 — There's been a lot of things happening around Uplift Center this week. But the biggest thing that's happened since



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, separate colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare.

The first step in the history of the United States was the establishment of the colonies. These colonies were founded by people who had come to America in search of a better life, a place where they could practice their religion and govern themselves.

As the colonies grew, they began to develop a sense of unity and a common purpose. They realized that they had a shared interest in the well-being of the entire country, and they began to work together to achieve their common goals.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Declaration of Independence was a landmark document in the history of the United States. It was a statement of the colonies' right to be free from British rule, and it was a declaration of their independence as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the representatives of the colonies, and it was a bold statement of their faith in the future of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a declaration of the colonies' right to be free from British rule, and it was a declaration of their independence as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the representatives of the colonies, and it was a bold statement of their faith in the future of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a declaration of the colonies' right to be free from British rule, and it was a declaration of their independence as a new nation. The Declaration was signed by the representatives of the colonies, and it was a bold statement of their faith in the future of the United States.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It is a document that defines the structure of the government and the rights of the people. It is a document that has shaped the history of the United States and that continues to shape its future.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It is a document that defines the structure of the government and the rights of the people. It is a document that has shaped the history of the United States and that continues to shape its future.



Deacon Weatherby ran off with the schoolma'am was the farmer-businessmen meeting those Triple-A folks put on in the Opera house Tuesday night.

It was so exciting---The girls breaking dishes and the Skunk Creek quartet singing spirituals. Mr. Archie Camp gave a very inspirational talk. He was the toastmaster, you know. But the best part of the program was the dinner, and the radio broadcast over station KORN, and--and--well everything. And it did a lot of good too. Everybody in town has been getting their P. I.'s factored up today. That's all for this time. I got to go and get mine factored now.

#### H A V E Y O U S E E N:

...The seven exhibits from Kansas displayed on the Mazzanine floor.

...That county fair exhibit prepared by the Jerome County, Idaho, AAA Committee.

...The State fair exhibit prepared by the Washington and Oregon folks.

...The arrange of newspaper clippings, pictures, cartoons, newsletters, notebooks, slides, maps, charts, etc., that are on display from each of the 13 States in the Western Region.

...Well, look them over again and take home any ideas they may have given you that will help you do a better job of informing the folks on Triple-A. It's a big job and we'll need all the ideas we can find.

#### A V E R S E F O R T O D A Y

A hard-to-convince man was Gleason,  
He just wouldn't listen to reason.  
Men would argue, persuade,  
They pleaded and prayed,  
But he still shunned the Triple-A  
parade.

One day Gleason happened to go,  
Quite by chance, to a burle-cue show.  
With a "Whee!" and a "Wow!"  
He yelled, "Get me my plow!"  
I'm sold on this contour stuff now!"

APPLE SURPLUS DISAPPEARS Phenomenal success of the Washington State Apple Surplus Removal program was reported last night by Henry B. Ramsey, chairman of the State Committee. "Ever since I've been a committeeman, I've tried to figure out a program to help out my orchardist friends in Yakima valley," Henry declared. "When the WR conference was scheduled for Spokane, we decided that this would be a good way to get rid of the surplus. The success of the program has exceeded our fondest expectations."

Henry told your reporter that the apples delegates have been munching so nonchalantly the past three days are not ordinary fruit, but Extra Fancy grade Red and Golden Delicious shipped direct from Yakima and Wenatchee. Delegates who wish to take some home may purchase them in Spokane from F. A. Schoedel at the Farmers Market (3 blocks north of the hotel) or from Rasher & Kingman at Walla and Railroad avenues. If you can't find either place, see Henry Ramsey or Bill Wolf.



Published weekly, except on Sundays, and on the last day of the month. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 15 cents. Entered as second-class matter, May 2, 1912. Postpaid. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Postpaid. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917. Postpaid.

It was an exciting day for the young man. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice.

...The young man had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice.

...The young man had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice.

...The young man had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice.

...The young man had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice. He had just received a letter from his father, who had just returned from a long trip. The letter was full of news and advice.